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JULY 15, 1977

BI—MONTHLY URDU—ENGLISH NEWSPAPER TO SERVE THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY ABROAD

VOL. 6, NO. 9

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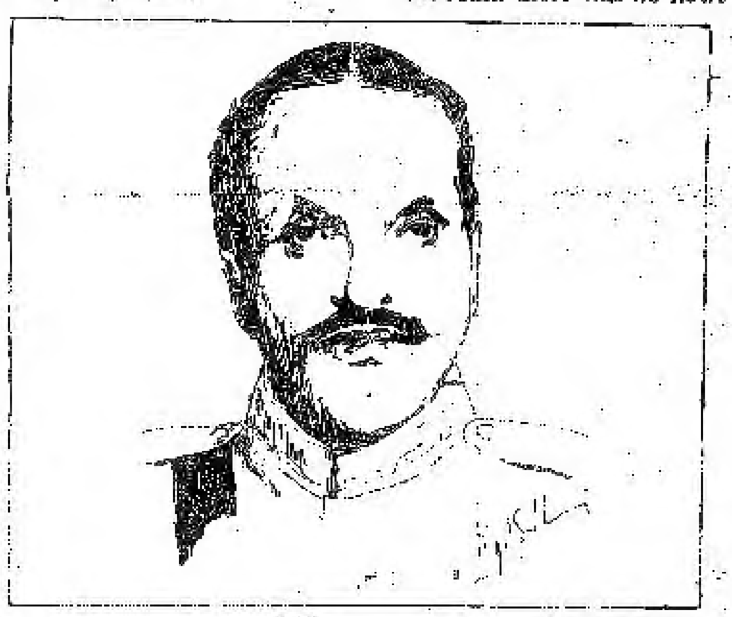
HE honour whoever HE will and HE disgrace whoever HE pleases
Al Qur'an S.III 26

INSIDE "CRESCENT"

BHUTTO'S OUSTER RELIEVES PEOPLE

FROM CRESCENT CORRESPONDENT

Islamabad: In a smoothly run operation, the armed forces of Pakistan assumed power in the early hours of the morning on Tuesday July 5, 77.



GEN. ZIA by Afzal Subhani

The unconventional coup, led by army Chief of Staff Gen. Zia-ul-Haq started at 2:00 a.m. (Pakistan time) soon after Bhutto had returned from a party at the US embassy celebrating USA's 201st birthday.

By 2:15 a.m. Bhutto had been taken into custody along with several of his ministers, Chief ministers of the provinces and Provincial chief secretaries, as well as the secretary of Defence.

Army units then started to pick up PNA leaders: Air Marshall Asghar Khan was taken into custody at 2:30 a.m.; Maulana Mufti Mahmud, Prof. Ghafoor and Nawabzada Nasrullah were picked up by frontier constabulary at 3:15 a.m.

By this time road blocks had been set up around the prime minister's house and army units had taken up positions at key points, in the capital as well as all major cities. All PNA leaders except Begum Wali Khan were taken into custody.

Broadcast to the Nation: Until 6:00a.m. there was no news of the take-over but the 7:00 a.m. news bulletin was interrupted by a short announcement from a military spokesman who said "the armed forces of Pakistan had taken over the administration of the country . . . ."

Later that evening, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq addressed the nation saying that the armed forces had taken this step after great hesitation. He confirmed that the armed forces had been exerting pressure on Bhutto to reach a settlement with PNA, failing which this step had been necessitated.

ELECTION PROMISED

He promised that fresh elections, would be held in October as agreed between PNA and Bhutto and that the army would ensure that they are free and fair. He thanked both Fazal Elahi Chaudhry for agreeing to stay on as President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for assisting him in legal matters.

Gen. Zia declared martial law in the country and said a four-man council, made up of armed services chiefs would assist the president in his duties. He emphasised that his action was guided by the welfare of the country and that he would hand over power to the elected representatives soon after the elections.

A PNA spokesman welcomed the overthrow of Bhutto's regime and pledged support for the military government on the condition that fresh elections

(Contd.... on page 3)

A GLIMPSE OF PAKISTAN



Pakistan has a prolonged Spring. Beautiful flowers abound during this period. *by owaisk*

COMMUNITY NEWS

****

COMMEMORATION OF MI'RAJ

This year, the celebration of the Mi'raj, or Ascension, of our beloved Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, was on July 13, 1977.

This occasion marks the anniversary of the night on which Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.) was transported in an instant from his home in Mecca to Jerusalem, and thence upward through all the realms of created existence until, passing beyond them, he came alone into the Presence of his Lord, and there spoke with Him.

On Wednesday, July 13, 1977, the Canadian Society of Muslims was among the more than 700 million Muslims the world over who joined in commemorating this blessed occasion.

The programme featured a talk by Professor M.Q.Baig on the significance of the Ascension. This was followed by poetry and songs in honour of the occasion in Arabic, English, Persian, Turkish and Urdu.

Islam is now the religious heritage of a large and growing number of Metro Torontonians and the celebration of Mi'raj afforded a unique opportunity to witness an important element of this heritage.

Summer Islamic School For Children

The first full time Islamic School for Children and youth of metro Toronto was successfully launched by the MSA's Jami Mosque at Argentina public School on Thursday July 7, 1977. About one hundred children between 6 to 18 years of age attended the first day. They are discussing such topics as the Islamic Way of Living in Canada, Historical perspective of the Islamic Movement and Islamic System of Life through the study of the Qur'an, Hadith and other available literature. Health and physical fitness, Arabic, multicultural aspects of Muslims and other topics of interest to students are also being studied through individual and group projects.

There are five Classes, 10 teachers and 14 other full and part time staff assisting with the administration of the school on modern Principles of education. Use of audiovisual material, games and play as well as practice of Salah and other Islamic activities are a fundamental part of the instructional program.

Many parents have arranged their own transportation. Three buses have been rented for pick-up of children from suburbs when parents could not arrange private transportation.

Only a few seats are still available, especially in the teen age group. Interested parents should inquire at the school (535-2340) between 9 to 3 p.m. or by phoning the program Co-ordinator (967-2953).

It is planned that next year Insha Allah two or three full time summer schools will be conducted in various sections of Metro.

Search for fully and partly paid staff for next year is now under way. Contact the program co-ordinator if you are interested.

There will be a parents night and community get-together soon.

Revised Consular Fee
(Effective 21.6.77)

The following is new fee schedule for passport renewal or endorsements announced by embassy of Pakistan, Ottawa.

1. Renewal of Passport (Ordinary) . . (Fee $11.00)

2. Urgent Renewal of Passport . . (Fee $22.00)

3. Endorsement . (Fee $2.20)

4. Urgent Endorsement (Fee $13.20)

5. Addition/Alteration on Passport . (Fee $2.20)

6. Urgent Addition/ Alteration on Passport . . (Fee $13.20)

7. Issue of New Passport (Ordinary) . . (Fee $22.00)

8. Issue of New Passport (Urgent) . (Fee $66.00)

9. Registration of Child's Birth . . . (Fee $1.10)

From Quaid-i-Awam to the Dung-Heap of History

CRESCENT SPECIAL

" I am the last person to be put under pressure by the army" was how an arrogant Bhutto replied to a question during a press conference in early April, 77 at the peak of agitation against his illegal government. Yet it was on July 5, in the early hours of the morning that the Pakistan Army took the step that everyone had expected some two months ago. It must have been a rude awakening for a man who had an arrogant belief in his self-righteousness and indispensibility and who thought of himself as a modern day Mitternach.

The months of agitation against his illegal regime and the rigging of March 7 national elections only provided a spark to the resentment and hatred building up against Bhutto and his Peoples Party. It was a far cry from that hot sweltering day at Lahore Railway Station when his tear soaked handkerchief was bought for Rs.10,000 as he proceeded home after getting sacked from Ayub's cabinet in 1966. Then he symbolised the hopes and aspirations of the oppressed Pakistani masses who knew little that their 'champion' would turn out to be only a 'madari'. Extremely rich and well educated, he stood out miles above the other run-of-the-mill politicians on the Pakistani political horizon when he launched his Peoples Party which soon became the darling of the intellectuals as well as the workers and peasants in West Pakistan.

He spearheaded the Campaign against Ayub's regime with slogans like "Roti, Kapara and Makaan" and finally drove him out of office. But Bhutto's popularity remained confined to West Pakistan; in East Pakistan he was despised like the plague. As it so happened it suited him admirably for he could only come to power by pushing East Pakistan out of the Union.

ENGINEERED CRISIS:

By his intransigence, Bhutto created an atmosphere of hatred and mistrust between East and West Pakistan whereby it became impossible to hand over power to Mujib, the winner of majority seats in the National Assembly. Bhutto manouvred the army into a disastrous policy in East Pakistan leading to the Dec. 1971 war with India.

Even at this critical juncture Bhutto played his cynical game : while the people were involved in a life and death struggle, Bhutto walked out of the Security Council meeting, tearing the Polish resolution which could have created room for some face saving solution. His action led to the surrender of 93,000 Pakistani soldiers and a two year period of life in concentration camps.

On his return from New York, the people once again accepted him as their undisputed leader. Never before, with perhaps the exception of partition, had people given so much enthusiastic support to a leader.

REAL GAME

But soon afterwards the real game began; the socialists and the intellectuals who had provided so much fire done the ground work for his party found him to be a bogey. They quit in disgust but he didn't care. As a total cynic, Bhutto thought every man had a price; he could buy anyone, those that couldn't be bought would be crushed. And he started with those politicians that touched his raw nerve—his role in the creation of Bangladesh. Starting with Dr. Nazir Ahmed, he got Khwaja Rafiq, Samad Achakzai, Sherpao and several less known figures assassinated. His wrath then turned on the one man whom he feared most -- Wali Khan -- whose relentless criticism of Bhutto's policies pricked the Berkeley and Oxford educated 'wadera'.

NEW STUNTS

Bhutto mastered the technique of dirty politics: first he connived with an Iraqi diplomat and planted some arms in the Iraqi embassy to implicate the National Awami party and then revealed his cynicism by entertaining the Iraqi vice premier a month later. No investigation took place but the NAP ministry in Baluchistan was dismissed. As a protest the JUI-NAP ministry in NWFP also resigned

In 1973 Bhutto and his PPP henchmen squandered national wealth on celebrating the passing of the constitution while the poor peasants of Punjab and Sind struggled for life during the worst floods in West Pakistan's history.

In February 75, the young and popular chief minister of NWFP, Sherpao was killed in a bomb blast in suspicious circumstances. This was used as a pretext to ban the National Awami Party and lock up all its members and some of their children too who have since been subjected to inhuman atrocities and tortures in prison. But members of the opposition were not the only ones to suffer; those in the PPP who opposed Bhutto faced a similar fate. Miraj Mohammad Khan, J.A. Rahim and several others underwent cruel and sadistic treatment at the hands of Bhutto's henchmen.

GOONDAS LET LOOSE

A reign of terror was let loose in the country; elements of the criminal fringe became the masters of law and order and any criticism of Bhutto's regime was ruthlessly suppressed. But this "goondaism" was confined to the country alone. Bhutto displayed his brazen arrogance right in Toronto in February 76 when he had a man beaten up for simply asking a question. The Canadian government, press and people were aghast at such a behaviour of the prime minister of a country but this was vintage Bhutto behaving like a street goonda and discarding all norms of civilized behaviour, despite his impressive educational credentials.

ECONOMY IN RUINS

If the resentment against his regime blew up because of political suppression and violation of human rights, the gross mismanagement, indeed bungling of the economy by inept and corrupt civil servants did not help either. The policy of nationalization was a total disaster not only did production decline rapidly but due to lack of investment by the private sector, the country started on the road to de-industrialization. While skilled labour escaped from the country—mostly to the middle East and Europe, huge sums of money borrowed from abroad added to the hopelessness of the situation. Unused to frugal existence, Bhutto's regime squandered the vast sums on luxury goods while the common man struggled for mere survival.

COME ELECTIONS

Trapped between economic hopelessness and political persecution, the announcement of elections in March 77 provided a God-sent opportunity for the common man to get rid of the monster they had brought to power. But the master juggler had other plans who shamelessly—and openly— rigged the elections to stay in power. But the people wouldn't have it anymore.

Calling himself a man of crisis and a great admirer of Napoleon, he finally met his Waterloo in a crisis largely created by his own mechanitions. The army that he had continually insulted since assuming power--and even before—finally put an end to a man's regime who was as much despised in the final days as he was loved seven years ago. Some weeks ago he had boasted that when he leaves, people will be crying from the Khyber to Karachi. Not a tear was shed across the land at his unceremonious departure from the prime minister's residence.

LET LOOSE

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News Perspective

July 1: PNA and government teams met to discuss the 'final' draft prepared by PNA and presented to the govt. PNA had earlier threatened that the govt must "take-or-leave" the draft by Friday.

Massive torrential rains were reported to have swept Karachi and caused at least one hundred deaths and destroyed thousands of homes.

July 2: A marathon session of the negotiating teams produced a draft with several new points proposed by Bhutto. PNA leaders agreed to present them to the PNA council for discussion.

A PNA spokesman claimed that at least one thousand people were killed and 20,000 made homeless by rain and overflooding of rivers in Karachi.

July 3: PNA sought legal advice on the proposed agreement in order to bring it in line with constitutional requirements so that third parties could not challange it on constitutional grounds.

PNA council met to consider the agreement and proposed several constitutional safeguards; Bhutto agreed to present these to his cabinet for discussion.

July 4: Bhutto called a press conference and bitterly attacked PNA for reneging on the agreement. He accused PNA of proposing 10 new ponts into the agreement but did not elaborate. Instead, he said if PNA wanted renewed negotiations, the govt. would introduce 10 new points of its own. PNA strongly rejected the charge and explained that the 9 points proposed were constitutional safeguards and nothing new as far as the agreement was concerned.

July 5: In the early hours of the morning, Pakistan's armed forces took over the administration of the country following breakdown of talks. Bhutto and most members of his administration along with leaders of the nine party PNA alliance were taken into "protective custody."

Life remained totally normal otherwise except for military presence at various key points. Army chief of staff Gen. Zia was supposed to address the nation in the evening.

July 6: The armed forces take over was led by the army chief of staff Gen. Zia who went to see both President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and Supreme Court Chief Justice Yaqoob Ali-Khan.

In his broadcast Gen. Zia declared that elections would be held as tentatively agreed in October. Both assemblies, national and provincial as well as the senate were dissolved. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry would stay on as President supported by a 4-man military council made up of the services chiefs.

The military take-over was received with joy throughout the country.

July 7: The much-hated Federal security force was put under army control and its director-general Masood Mahmood along with two senior intelligence officers were arrested.

Hanif Ramay and 25 other politicians, including Tari jailed under DPR were released from Azad Kashmir jail.

Gen. Zia-ul-Haq announced to a gathering of civil servants that they should prepare the country for democratic handover 'within 90 days' without fail.

July 8: During a Friday afternoon prayer in Rawalpindi, Gen. Zia was handed a petition by the people asking for Bhutto's trial. Gen. Zia however, said that Bhutto had "already been brought down to earth". He hoped that during the forthcoming elections, people would give their correct verdict and that Bhutto would also participate in them.

July 9: Charges were laid against Masood Mahmood, former director-general of FSF for fraud against the government.

Gen. Zia-ul-Haq expressed the hope in an interview that all politicians will rise to the occasion for the sake of national unity during the forthcoming elections. He further hoped Bhutto would also participate in the elections.

July 10: The martial law administration ordered all firearms acquired since the beginning of this year to be handed over to the authorities in the Punjab provinces. Similar orders were expected in other provinces too.

The govt. imposed restriction on strikes lock-outs, demonstrations or street processions by all, including trade unionists and political workers. Imprisonment of upto five years was imposed for violators of these regulations.

July11: Severe penalties including cutting off hands for theft were announced by the martial law administration for law breakers.

Speaking to newsmen, Gen. Zia reaffirmed his earlier promise of holding elections in October. He also explained that press censorship had not been imposed because he believed the press would do this on their own.

July 14: The military government has ordered an investigation into malpractice and torture allegations against Bhutto's regime.

Bank accounts of several of Bhutto's ministers have been frozen.

Gen. Zia said in an interview that there was massive rigging in the election.

Kashmir's Lion Shows Teeth

Sirinagar (Occupied Kashmir): In the recent state elections in Jammu and Kashmir (the parts under Indian Occupation), Shaikh Abdullah's National Conference Party made a strong showing, capturing 46 out of the 76 seats for the State Assembly.

The recently victorious Janata Party at the centre and the vanquished Congress Party managed only 13 seats between them.

Shaikh Abdullah has also sworn in a 6-man cabinet following his landslide victory.

The Shaikh's career has followed many turns, oscillating between allegiance to India and sympathy to Pakistan. He has spent most of his political life in jail.

Contd.......from page 1

BHUTTO'S OUSTER RELIEVES PEOPLE

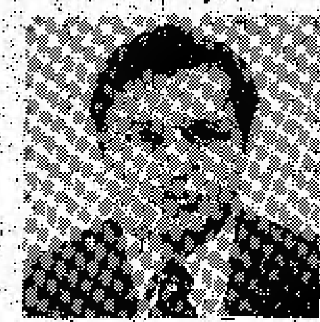
are held in October as promised. Meanwhile Bhutto was detained in Murree, the mountain resort 38 miles north of Islamabad.

ISLAMIC SHAARIAH DECREED

On July 11, 77, Gen. Zia, the Chief martial law administrator announced ban on strikes and political agitations and imposed strict penalties for offenders under the Islamic Shariah. Press censorship was not imposed, but political activity had been suspended.

Guest Speakers at Pakistan Study Circle Tea Party

MR. AFZAL KHAN, brother of Ret'd. Air Marshal Asghar Khan was recently in Pakistan



AFZAL KHAN

and has vivid eye-witness accounts of the whole crisis. While not involved in active politics, his unique position as brother of one of the most significant figures in Pakistani political circles, he will be highlighting many of the inside stories not generally known in public.

PROF. KHALID BIN SAYEED Professor of political studies at Queen's University, Kingston is one of the most outstanding political scientists Pakistan has ever produced. Author of several books on Pakistan, Prof. Sayeed will be analysing the causes of the fall of Bhutto's regime.

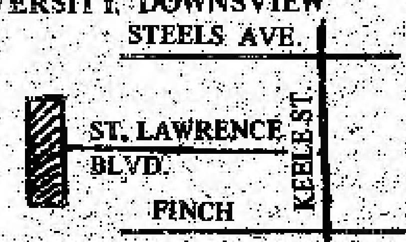


PROF. KHALID

NOTE: Air Marshal Rahim has an important engagement in Washington on July 14th. His visit to Toronto therefore, is not absolutely confirmed yet

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TIME: 7.30 pm SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1977

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SAYINGS OF MUHAMMAD

PEACE BE UPON HIM

THE LAST PROPHET

KNOWLEDGE, PURSUIT OF

*

Verily God doth not take away knowledge from the hands of His servants; but takes it by taking away the learned; so that when no learned men remain, the ignorant will be placed at the head of affairs. Cases will be submitted to their decision, they will pass sentence without knowledge, will err themselves, and lead others into error.

*

The calamity of knowledge is forgetfulness and to lose knowledge is this, to speak of it to the unworthy.

Who are the learned? Those who practise what they know.

*

One learned man is harder on the devil, than a thousand ignorant worshippers.

*

The desire of knowledge is a divine commandment for every Muslim; and to instruct in knowledge those who are unworthy of it is like putting pearls, jewels, and gold on the necks of swines.

*

That person who shall die while he is studying knowledge, in order to revive the knowledge of religion, will be only one degree inferior to the Prophet.

*

Whoever seeketh knowledge and findeth it, will get two rewards; one of them the reward for desiring it, and the other for attaining it; therefore, even if he does not attain it, for him is one reward.

*

Verily I heard Prophet Muhammad say, "That person who shall pursue the path of Paradise, God will direct him to the path of knowledge and verily the superiority of a learned man over an ignorant worshipper is like that of the full moon over all the stars."

*

With knowledge man riseth to the heights of goodness and to a noble position, associateth with sovereigns in this world, and attaineth to the perfection of happiness in the next.

*

The acquisition of knowledge is a duty incumbent on every Muslim, male and female.

END OF BHUTTO

The peaceful military take over in Pakistan after months of political agitation followed by a month of protracted negotiations between the contending parties took many by surprise. But it was a pleasant surprise for Pakistanis who had become totally disenchanted with Bhutto and his illegal regime that refused to quit in the face of massive uprising by the people that he claimed to represent. The military coup of July 5, was not a standard operation because the military did not throw out a legally established government. Infact the ousted government had become so unpopular because of its policies and the massive rigging in the March 7 elections that people were greatly relieved to see Bhutto go.

In his first broadcast, Gen. Zia ul Haq promised to hold fresh elections as scheduled and hand over power to the elected representatives. As if to placate the feelings of the people, the much hated federal security force, acting as a personal army for Bhutto was also put under army control and its director-general taken into custody along with several of Bhutto's ministers. There are also inquiries initiated into the activities of several of these people. This should be welcomed by all because Bhutto and his band of ministers ruled Pakistan as a private estate like feudal lords.

While political activity has been suspended for the moment, Gen. Zia has promised that it will be resumed before the election date. Infact he has gone as far as to say that the political leaders who are in 'temporary protective custody' will be released within a few weeks. It is important that normal political activity is resumed as soon as possible so that clear cut policies can emerge and be presented to the people who will make the crucial choice on October 7.

There is little doubt now that Bhutto was instrumental in bringing disrepute to the armed forces by trapping them in a vicious war in East Pakistan which ultimately led to the break up of Pakistan. Bhutto then proceeded to rub salt into the wounds by showing the film of military surrender of Dec. 16, 1971 on numerous occasions, during his turbulent years as prime minister. He further tried to discredit the army by using it against the people to prop his own dictatorial regime. All this was greatly disappointing to the people who showed their extreme displeasure during the days of the uprising. Now that the army is in control and is not carrying the can for any mad dictator, it can clear the air and restore some of its lost prestige. The best way to achieve this would be to concentrate on eliminating some of the causes that led to such revulsion against Bhutto's regime. Also, the army will earn the respect of the people if it now lives upto the promise of holding fresh and fair elections on time in October of this year. The survival of a country demands a close relationship between its armed forces and the people whose common bond alone can guarantee the safety and integrity of the country that has witnessed so much bloodshed in the last 30 years.

The people of Pakistan are hard working and are willing to make sacrifices but they must be convinced of the legitimacy of a cause for which they must do so. The military regime must now take the people into full confidence and if it lives upto its promises, the people will go out of their way to make things work. This approach must now be tried, for the sake of the people and the country.

Letters to the editor

Dear sir,

I would like to congratulate you on your impartial reporting and comprehensive coverage of the people's struggle against Bhutto's illegal regime. In your recent issue of June 15 your editorial "An Historic Decision" and article on MSA's 15th annual convention were specially remarkable.

I would also like to say a few words to brother Munir A. Malik (Crescent June 15, letters to the editor). First of all I would like to congratulate him on a daring effort to black out the brutalities of Bhutto's illegal government trying to stay in power and brother Munir's unconscious loyalty to dictatorship. His courage is commendable for it completely ignores the news items, editorials and letters in Crescent as well as the statements of Bhutto's own Election Commissioner, Amnesty International Reports about the tortures perpetrated by Bhutto, the decision by Lahore High Court and news items appearing in the world press.

Apart from his other statements, two are totally illogical: he claims that rigging elections is our national character. I take strong exception to such a remark; he can claim that it is his party's character but not ours. Then he goes on to say that since others indulge in fraud and tolerate it, so should we!

Going a step further he maintains that we should accept fraud, rigged elections and Bhutto's dictatorship because the country faces external threats and the economy will suffer if another election is held. An ordinary person can only wonder at such fine logic!

Yours truly,
Ibrahim Hamdani,
Sacramento,
California.

BACKGROUND TO ARMY'S ACTION

"The armed forces of Pakistan have taken over the administration of the country. All PPP leaders including the former prime minister Mr. Bhutto and chief ministers of the provinces and PNA leaders have been taken into temporary protective custody." This was the historic broadcast from Radio Pakistan which announced to a surprised world at 7 a.m. Pakistan time on Tuesday July 5,77 the end of Bhutto's repressive and dictatorial regime. The take-over had of course started soon after midnight following a party at the US embassy which both Bhutto and Gen. Zia-ul-Haq had attended. The critical decision, according to Gen. Zia "had been made at 5:00 p.m. on Monday afternoon." The apparent reason for the take-over was of course the failure of the politicians, PNA as well as Bhutto to reach a settlement. The negotiations had dragged on for exactly a month and despite early hopes, the talks broke down on several crucial issues.

ARMY'S CHANGE OF HEART

On April 6, 1977, Bhutto's foreign minister Aziz Ahmed was given a thorough dressing down by officers of the armed forces during a special meeting. While the mood of the young officers was rebellious, the generals remained loyal to Bhutto and even allowed martial law to be imposed on April 22, 77. But following incidents of shooting at unarmed civilians and defiance of army regulations coupled with tauntings from the crowd, the GOC Lahore, General Iqbal and two of his brigadiers handed in their resignations on May 12, 77.

While this news was severely curtailed and even denied by Bhutto during a press conference, General Iqbal was recalled to the GHQ for almost five days of "brain washing" session.

Contd. on page 5

EXCERPTS FROM GEN. ZIA'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION, July 5, 1977.

Assalam-o-Alaikum. I deem it a singular honour to address the great nation of this great country. You must have learnt by now that the Government of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has ceased to exist and an interim Government has been established in its place. This change-over which began at about midnight last night, was completed by this morning. This action was carried out on my orders. During this period the former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and some of his colleagues have been taken into protective custody. Likewise, all the prominent leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance except Begum Nasim Wali Khan have also been taken into custody. It is necessary to add here that some people have expressed misgivings that the Army takeover may have been at the behest of someone. Could it be that General Zia had secretly concerted with the former Prime Minister? On this I can only say that truth can never remain unexposed.

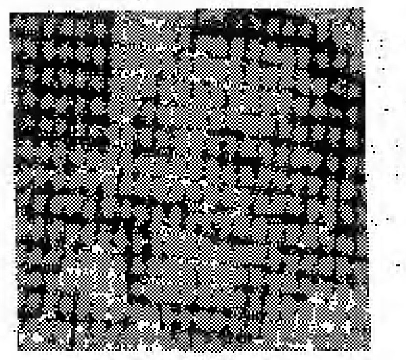
You must have heard from the morning news bulletins that the Armed Forces of Pakistan have taken over the administration of the country. The Army takeover is never a pleasant act. The people exercise this right through their elected representatives who are chosen in every democratic country through periodic elections. The elections were held in our beloved homeland on 7th March last.

ELECTION RESULTS REJECTED

The election results, however, were rejected by one of the contending parties (the Pakistan National Alliance). To press their demand for elections, they launched a movement which assumed such dimensions that people even started saying that democracy was not workable in Pakistan. But, I genuinely feel that the survival of this country lies in democracy and democracy alone.

RISK TO COUNTRY

It must be quite clear to you now that when the political leaders failed to steer the country out of a crisis, it is an inexcusable sin for the Armed Forces to sit as silent spectators. It is primarily, for this reason, that the Army had to



Gen. Zia

intervene to save the country. I would like to point out here that I saw no prospects of a compromise between the People's Party and the PNA, because of their mutual distrust and lack of faith. It was feared that the failure of the PNA and PPP to reach a compromise would throw the country into chaos and the country would thus be plunged into more serious crisis. The risk could not be taken in view of the larger interests of the country. The Army had, therefore, to act as a result of which the Government of Mr. Bhutto has ceased to exist. Martial Law had been imposed throughout the country.

NO POLITICAL AMBITIONS

I want to make it absolutely clear that neither I have any political ambitions nor does the army want to be detracted from its profession of soldiering. I was obliged to step in to fill in the vacuum created by the political leaders. I have accepted this challenge as a true soldier of Islam. My sole aim is to organise free and fair elections which would be held in October this year. Soon after the polls, power will be transferred to the elected representatives of the people. I give a solemn assurance that I will not deviate from this schedule. During the next three months my total attention will be concentrated on the holding of elections and I would not like to dissipate my powers and energies as Chief Martial Law Administrator on anything else.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY SUSPENDED

I hope and expect that all political parties will cooperate with me in this behalf. A good measure of tension had been created in the country during the recent political confrontation. It had therefore become imperative to allow time to cool off human emotions. I have, therefore, banned all political activities from today till further orders. Political activities, however, will be allowed before the polls. My dear countrymen, I have expressed my real feelings and intentions, without the slightest ambiguity. I have also taken you into confidence about my future plans. I seek guidance from God Almighty and help and cooperation from my countrymen to achieve this noble mission. I also hope that the judiciary, the administration and the common man will extend whole hearted cooperation to me. It would be my utmost endeavour to ensure that the Martial Law administration not only treat the people in a spirit of justice and equality but also make them feel so.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, I must say that the spirit of Islam, demonstrated during the recent movement was commendable. It proves that Pakistan, which was created in the name of Islam, will continue to survive only if it sticks to Islam. That is why, I consider the introduction of Islamic system as an essential pre-requisite for the country. Pakistan Paindabad.

BACKGROUND TO ARMY'S ACTION.

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The general is reported not only to have withstood his ground but also extracted an agreement for a meeting of the full general staff, which took place on May 18,77.

This meeting paved the way for future course of events when 11 out of 14 generals decided to remain neutral and not order their troops to shoot at civilians. The message was conveyed to Bhutto with a warning that if he did not make serious concessions towards starting a dialogue with PNA, the army will take its own steps.

Concurrent with this, Bhutto enlisted the support of our Arab brothers to bring PNA to the conference table. Sardar Qayyum, the jailed Kashmiri leader was also pressed into service, with a promise that if he got the recalcitrant PNA to the negotiating table, Bhutto would make special concessions on Azad Kashmir.

PNA finally agreed when it got a commitment in principle that fresh elections would be held this year; in return they dropped their major demand for Bhutto's resignation and suspended political agitation.

Initially both sides seemed determined to reach a settlement but then something got into Bhutto and first he insulted the PNA by flying to several middle Eastern countries during negotiations and then dragging his feet on his return.

The army seemed to have lost its patience at this stage but there is another aspect, unconfirmed as yet, which may have tipped the scales against Bhutto. There are strong rum-

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PAKISTAN & THE IMF

Book Review

THE DEBT TRAP: The IMF and the Third World, by Cheryl Payer, Penguin Books (1974), pp. xii + 251.

Cheryl Payer, opens her book with a remarkable historical observation: "In Indonesia, Brazil, Cambodia, and Argentina, the military seize power from elected rulers. Within a few weeks of the coup, a mission from the IMF arrives in each country to advise the new rulers on the reorganisation of their economy", (p. ix). This was the story of the military take over by Gen. Ayub Khan, on the night of October 7, 1958, and it was repeated in exactly the same fashion on March 25, 1969, by another General, Yahya Khan.

With the case studies of Philippines, Indonesia, Indo-China, Brazil and India, the author made the proposition quite easy to understand: a financial institution like the IMF is a subservient body of the United States, which serves the latter's economic and military policies on the global level.

It is not so important whether the dependent Third World countries will be able to pay back their debts. What is more important, the surplus capital of Western economies is put into profitable use in those countries. This is done in two ways: firstly, by encouraging private foreign investment in the raw material-based economies of Africa, Asia and Latin America, these industrialised countries ensure a continuous supply of cheap labour-intensive goods.

Exported back

Secondly, after processing these raw materials into manufactured goods, they are exported back to Third World countries at a very high price. Foreign investors are attracted towards investment in the underdeveloped countries because the already miserably low wages are kept low and on top of that, tax concessions are generally given to these foreign firms. In spite of this inflow of some foreign funds through investment, Third World countries remain short of foreign currencies. This is inevitable because the gap between import and export keeps increasing and debt liabilities incurred because of foreign loans also add to the deficits in the balance of trade.

The author correctly points out that there is "the Fund's Fifth Column—internal allies."

The most enthusiastic allies are the exporters, who benefit the most, at the expense of the majority of their countrymen.

Firstly, through devaluation, there is a rise in profits at the domestic level. In the last resort, the peasant pays, who is compensated with low wages for the production of the exportable raw material or semi-processed goods, in the name of price stability, and exporters increase their volume of sales abroad.

Built-in profit

Secondly, aid loans from the IMF and its associate agencies provide foreign exchange for importing machinery or other capital goods, more or less to the same people who own exporting firms. As foreign exchange is in short supply, there is a built-in profit for importers who are given these scarce currency licenses. Of course, in many instances, a number of these exporting firms are foreign-owned and so profits also flow back to foreign countries.

The second type of allies of the IMF is the new breed of Western educated economists called 'technocrats' who return to their country to occupy important posts in the ministries of finance and trade and on special commissions for economic planning and development.

Pakistan fits in well within the model established by Payer. In fact, Pakistan's economic and foreign policies should be seen in the context of the U.S. strategy in South Asia since 1952 when the first credit was given by IBRD, an agency of the IMF.

Ayub takes over

As local politicians were finding it difficult to control the economy, because of external pressures on raw material exports—jute and cotton from Pakistan—Ayub Khan took over the control of the government, in the name of bringing sanity to the chaotic economy. The State Bank of Pakistan in its 1957-58 report pointed out that the terms of trade were deteriorating—in April 1958 they declined to 51.4 (1949=100), the lowest in Pakistan's history.

Essentially, it meant that Pakistan's cotton and jute growers were getting very low prices, and Pakistani importers had to pay high prices for foreign manufactured goods.

There were shortages and prices of daily goods were rising, especially since large quantities of goods were exported for lower amounts of money.

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PAKISTAN & THE IMF

There was monetary expansion because the government of the day had to meet its expenses. As exports were declining revenue from export duties declined, and with lower imports, customs duty was also falling. In spite of all these economic dynamics at work, the people of Pakistan were blamed for wanting too much and producing too little.

On October 7, 1958, by a coincidence, the IMF was meeting in New Delhi, and the majority of the Third World countries present at the meeting, including Pakistan, bitterly complained of declining prices of primary commodities, and the impending economic crisis in their respective countries.

With the economic crisis looming in Pakistan, and the U.S. military interest in the area increasing, the time was ripe for a coup, and who else could be more appropriate than a person who was well-prepared in advance?

Ayub Khan was in the United States in 1953, and later in 1954, when he made good contacts in financial and military circles. With these links, he was assured of a high position in the Pakistani political set-up, and indeed was made Defence Minister in Mohammad Ali Bogra's Cabinet. Interestingly, Ghulam Mohammad, then the Governor-General, also went to the United States at the same time, and made similar contacts, and 'found' Bogra, then Pakistan's ambassador to the United States. He was made Prime Minister after the Governor-General had abrogated the Constituent Assembly and dismissed Khwaja Nazimuddin.

Mohammad Shoaib

Soon after the military takeover, Mohammed Shoaib, a key man in the IMF at its headquarters in Washington, became the Finance Minister. It is rather intriguing to find that Ayub Khan, who was the Martial Law Administrator, and Iskandar Mirza, who was President until October 27, 1958, were meeting all foreign visitors on economic and defence matters, including Neil Mc-Elroy, the U.S. Defence Secretary, prior to the military coup. On October 26, it was also announced that Pakistan would get $60.5 million from the U.S. Development Loan Fund. So everything was going smoothly in Pakistan, according to the IMF scheme, as described by Cheryl Payer.

Shoaib brought a policy package with him from Washington and announced the most stringent measures, at the expense of the majority of the people of Pakistan.

In its 1958-59 report, the State Bank of Pakistan reported that consistent with fiscal measures to curb inflation, and stimulate savings, dear money policy was introduced with an increase in the Bank Rate. A standby credit arrangement was entered into with the IMF, entitling Pakistan to draw during the 12 months starting from December 8, 1958, the equivalent of U.S. $25 million in currencies held by the Fund.

Dictating machine

Ayub's Finance Minister was the dictating machine, as far as foreign aid or domestic economic policy was concerned. Within a short period, he introduced high indirect taxes and openly declared that Pakistan's salvation lay in foreign aid.

Higher taxes on kerosene oil and salt were two infamous anti-people taxes announced by Shoaib. On the second anniversary of the military take-over, he proudly announced: "The most significant feature of the present programme has been its success in creating a favourable climate for . . . private foreign investment". (Dawn, Special Supplement, October 27, 1960).

There were no pretences on the part of Ayub's advisers, when they said openly that Pakistan was working in accordance with IMF rulings on the need for a liberal commercial import policy, wherein the Open General Licencing system was introduced.

On the advice of Eugene Black, the IMF boss, Pakistan devalued its currency—through a complicated multiple exchange rate—under the name of Bonus Voucher Scheme. This infamous exchange system was dismantled by a clear cut 158 per cent devaluation in May 1972, once again at the insistence of IMF advisers.

The point is that it may be correct to take certain actions, like devaluation, at some critical moments. But the question should be asked, why should such a moment be allowed to be reached?

Such corrective measures have always been short-term, and no fundamental appraisal of the economic system has ever been undertaken.

The Finance Minister made no bones about the fact that his economic policies placed greater reliance on market mechanism and adoption of fiscal and monetary measures instead of executive controls. This was in line with IMF and its associate agencies which rely on the co-operation of U.S. businessmen and policy, for enhancing private government foreign economic enterprise at a world level.

By March, 1969, Ayub Khan had become tired and lost control, and a second General took over as President. The 33-month rule of Yahya Khan is a story of total reliance on the United States for military and economic aid, through intermediaries such as the IMF and the World Bank.

Although East Bengal's troubles were the outcome of Yahya Khan's heavy-handedness and the selfish motives of a number of businessmen and industrialists, the World Bank and the Ford Foundation were very much involved in determining the political affairs of Pakistan.

Advice to Yahya

In May 1971, Britain's I.P.M. Cargil, Director of the World Bank's South Asian Section, visited Yahya Khan to advise him on how to deal with the Bengal crisis.

As Ayub Khan had left the country in the same economic shambles in which he had seized it in 1958, the IMF came again in the picture. On 1, 1969, the World Bank announced a $40 million loan to Pakistan. The IMF was quite satisfied that the new military junta would be able to control high wage demands and bring about all the necessary deflationary policies, within its guidelines. However, events were moving so fast that Yahya Khan was most ineffective in controlling the country—militarily, economically or politically. By March 1971, the country was involved in a civil war which led to the eventual separation of East Pakistan.

The third major crisis in Pakistan's short history was on the eve of December 16, 1971. The country was on the verge of economic ruin because of foreign economic advisers and a sterile government. The IMF and the World Bank entered the picture once again. The Quarterly Economic Review (London Economist's Intelligence Service) in its No. 1 issue of 1972 wrote on Pakistan " . . . it is hoped that the World Bank's President, Mr. McNamara, at the end of January will hasten Mr. Bhutto's steps towards greater economic realism. The Central Government needs $50 million as standby credit now. This will probably only be granted after a thorough World Bank-IMF study of Pakistan's economy. Without such a study, Pakistan cannot expect any further aid from its traditional Western aid souces".

Devaluation

Devaluation was delayed until May 11, 1972, when the Finance Minister announced a 158 percent mark down of the Pakistani currency in foreign markets.

The Quarterly Economic Review, in its Third issue of the same year, came out with an analysis on the Pakistani devaluation and demonstrated that it would more than double the burden of servicing the aid debt. With devaluation, the rupee cost of debt services rose by Rs. 1,262 million to a massive Rs. 2,222 million, making 20 per cent of the entire budget.

The Government assured the IMF of stringent measures in line with their usual conditions liberalised trade and restraining inflation. The Fund approved a standby provision of SDRs which enabled the government to purchase up to $108 million worth of foreign exchange over the 12-month period, ending June, 1973.

Shortly after devaluation, the Aid-to-Pakistan-Consortium meeting in Paris (May 26,1972) agreed to provide short-term relief of debt services, until June 30, 1973, which covered payments (not interest) on existing debts. The member-countries also approved $200 million in commodity aid on the hardest terms possible in order to keep the Government disciplined in economic matters.

A month later, the United States also announced a resumption of all its aid programmes to Pakistan. There was some shifting of personnel in the Pakistan Planning Commission, in accordance with the wishes of the new Government, but basically the old IMF-oriented were replaced by new faces with exactly similar ideas.

Good reading

Cheryl Payer has written lucidly, and with simple examples, she makes good reading for the lay-man. The author has a message for our upcoming generation, when she writes ". . . I have tried to produce this book in a manner consistent with the philosophy which underlines its discussion of the relations among peoples and nations . . . I have rejected the invidious division of labour, typical of the academic and publishing world, which assigns the more tedious tasks to persons who never enjoy the rewards of authorship. Both from necessity and from conviction, I have no research assistants, secretaries, or typists to thank in this space: I did the work myself!".

—Jamil Rashid.

BACKGROUND TO ARMY'S ACTION

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ours, backed by Bhutto's actions of the recent past that he had made a secret deal with the Russians. He would allow the Soviets to build a spy base at Gwadar in Baluchistan in return for their support of his regime. This apparently proved too much for the Saudis and the Americans who tipped the army about it. Not wishing to be out done by Bhutto and fearing another orgy of mass-killings (both PNA and PPP supporters seemed to have armed themselves fully), the armed forces stepped into put an end to Bhutto's illegal regime.

Why Bhutto sabotaged the negotiations we may never find out but it seems likely that he thought the army would never call its bluff. He proved absolutely wrong and lost his job which did not belong to him in the first place.

فلم

مارشل لاء کے نفاذ کی وجہ سے فلم انڈسٹری میں خوشی کی لہر

فلم ٹریڈ اور انڈسٹری نے مستقبل کیلئے نئی فلموں کے پروگرام بنالئے

ٹکٹوں کی بلیک بند، انگریزی فلمیں لٹے بھی نہیں چلینگے

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) گزشتہ تین چار ماہ سے سابقہ بھٹو حکومت اور حزب اختلاف میں جو سیاسی کشمکش کے سبب یوں تو تمام ہی کاروبار بری طرح متاثر ہو رہے تھے لیکن فلمی صنعت اور ٹریڈ کو ناقابل تلافی نقصان اٹھانا پڑ رہا تھا ... فلم ساز اور تقسیم کار انہیں غیر یقینی سیاسی صورت حال کے سبب ... گزشتہ دو تین ہفتے سیاسی مذاکرات کے سلسلے میں ... کو کچھ موافق طے تب کہیں جاکر دو تین اردو فلمیں ریلیز ہو سکیں۔ گزشتہ تین چار ماہ سے سابقہ بھٹو حکومت اور حزب اختلاف میں پھر رسہ کشی شروع ہو رہی ... جس کی وجہ سے فلم ساز اور تقسیم کار آنے والے دور کو فلموں کے لئے زبردست نقصان کا باعث سمجھتے تھے اور وہ یہ سوچ کر منہ لٹکائے بیٹھے تھے کہ اچانک ملک کی بری اور بحری افواج کے سربراہ جناب جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق کی دور رس نظروں نے سیاسی حالات کا صحیح جائزہ لیتے ہوئے ملک اور قوم کی ڈوبتی ناؤ کو دیکھ کر اپنی ہاتھوں میں جکڑ لیا چنانچہ سابقہ وزیر اعظم بھٹو اور ان کے حواریوں کو فوج کی حفاظت میں دے دیا اور حزب اختلاف کے لیڈروں کے ساتھ بھی ایسا ہی کیا اور ۵ جولائی سے ملک میں مارشل لاء کا نفاذ کر دیا گیا۔ بری فوج کے سربراہ جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق نے اس اعلان کے بعد ... ان کی ریڈیو اور ٹی وی کی تقریر سن کر ... جس میں خوشی کی لہر دوڑ گئی اور لوگوں میں مٹھائیاں تقسیم کی گئیں۔ خاص کر فلم ٹریڈ اور انڈسٹری سے متعلق لاکھوں لوگ جو سیاسی کشمکش سے سخت ہراساں تھے ان حلقوں نے مذکورہ بالا اعلان کے بعد سکون کا سانس لیا اور انہوں نے اپنی سنسر شدہ ... اور تیار شدہ فلموں کی ریلیز کے پروگرام کو باقاعدگی سے ساتھ مرتب کرنا شروع کر دیا ہے۔ فلم بین طبقہ اس لئے خوش ہے کہ مارشل لاء کے نفاذ کے بعد کسی سینما کو ... چونکہ اب آزادانہ جنگ کی رقم وصول نہیں کی جائیگی سینما ٹکٹوں کی بلیک کا قلع قمع ہو جائے گا ... بعض سینما والے گندی فحش اور بلیو پرنٹ نہ دکھا سکیں گے اس کے علاوہ شہر کے مختلف علاقوں میں وی سی آر پر کمرشیل بنیادوں پر جو فلمیں دکھائی جاری ہیں ان کا بھی قلع قمع ہو جائے گا اور ان غیر قانونی فلموں کی نمائش کے سبب حکومت کو لاکھوں روپے روزانہ تفریحی ٹیکس کا نقصان ہوتا تھا۔ اب مارشل لاء کے تحت حکومت اس ناجائز کاروبار کا بھی فوری قلع قمع کر دیگی۔

ادریس دہلوی کی کراچی آمد

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) نئی دہلی (بھارت) کے مقبول ترین اردو ماہنامہ "شمع" کے مدیر جناب ادریس دہلوی آج کل کراچی آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کی آمد اپنے برادر ... میاں اقبال احمد کی شادی کے سلسلے میں ہے جن کا نکاح ... جولائی کو ہوٹل جبیس کے مشہور ڈائریکٹر جناب الیاس احمد ... کی صاحبزادی آنسہ یاسمین سے ہونا قرار پایا ہے۔ ادریس دہلوی صاحب مزید ایک ہفتہ کراچی میں قیام کریں گے۔ بعد ازاں اگر وقت ملا تو چند روز کے لئے لاہور بھی جائیں گے جہاں وہ پاکستان کی فلمی صنعت کے چیدہ چیدہ فلم والوں سے ملاقات کریں گے اور پاکستان کی فلم انڈسٹری کا جائزہ لیں گے۔

بہاری اداکارہ انجمن ... جا رہی ہیں

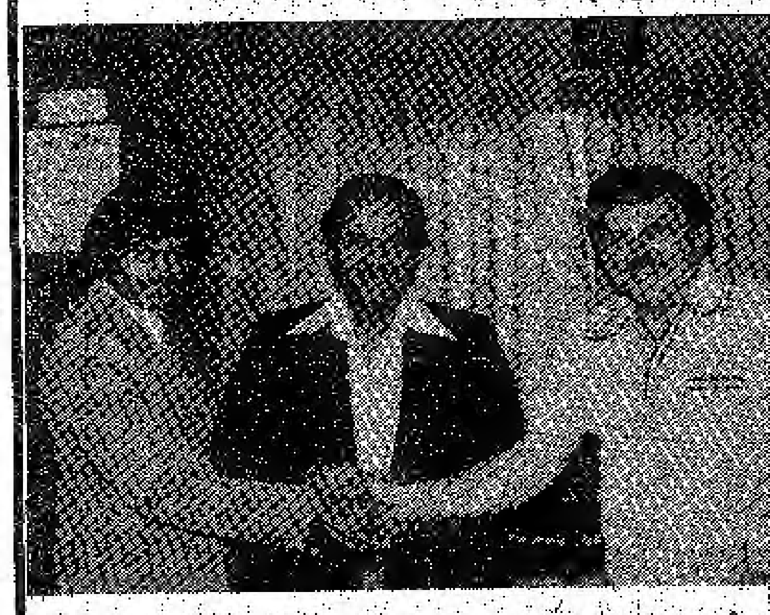
لاہور (نامہ نگار) نامور فلمکار محمد علی اور زیبا ماسکو فلم فیسٹیول میں شرکت کے لئے ۸ جولائی کو کراچی جا رہے ہیں جہاں سے وہ فیضی صاحب کے ساتھ ماسکو روانہ ہو جائیں گے۔ ... ماسکو فیسٹیول میں محمد علی کے علاوہ ندیم ... سلیمان، بیگم زرین سلیمان اور نیر سلطانہ بھی شرکت کریں گی۔ خیال ہے کہ وہ سب لوگ بھی ۹ جولائی کو کراچی روانہ ہو جائیں گے۔ مذکورہ میلے میں ... جس کے فلمساز فیض احمد فیض ہیں، سرکاری طور پر شامل ہو گی ... مرکاری طور پر دکھائی جائیگی ... کے ہدایت کار ... فلم ... نہیں ہوئی ہے۔

بلاجکار جمیل اختر کی رنگین فلم کبھی تو ملے گی

لاہور (نامہ نگار) ہدایت کار جمیل اختر آج کل شاہ نور میں فلمساز اسد کی رنگین فلم "کبھی تو ملے گی" کی عکسبندی میں مصروف ہیں۔ رانی، شاہد، غلام محی الدین اس فلم میں مرکزی کردار ادا کر رہے ہیں۔ مصنف ناصر ادیب اور موسیقار نذیر علی ہیں۔

کینیڈا میں بننے والی پہلی اردو فلم "دیس پردیس"

"دیس پردیس" پہلی ایسی پاکستانی فلم ہوگی جو پوری کی پوری ٹورنٹو میں فلمائی جائے گی۔ اس فلم کے تمام آرٹسٹ ... ہیں ... آج کل فلم کے سیٹ ... اور توقع ہے کہ فلم کی شوٹنگ یکم اگست سے شروع کر دی جائے گی۔



فلم "دیس پردیس" کے پروڈیوسر والد خواجہ ... ڈائریکٹر شیکر ... اور کیمرہ ... و معاون پروڈیوسر حمید الواحد

کراچی میں طوفان باد و باراں کی خبر سے شبنم کو تشویش

سیلاب زدگان کی امداد کیلئے دس ہزار روپے کا اعلان

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) پاکستان کی مقبول اداکارہ شبنم نے جو آج کل بمبئی سے ڈھاکہ کی ہوئی تھی اپنے خاوند روبن گھوش سے ... ٹیلیفون پر کراچی میں طوفان باد و باراں اور سیلاب کی تباہی پر شدید رنج و غم کا اظہار کیا ... ایک ملاقات کے دوران شبنم نے بتایا ... کراچی کے سیلاب کی خبر ... ریڈیو پر سنا ... جس میں بہت سی قیمتی جانیں ضائع ہوئی ہیں اور سینکڑوں افراد بے گھر ہو گئے ہیں وہ اس المناک سانحے سے بہت متاثر ہوئی ہیں چنانچہ شبنم نے کہا ہے کہ ان کی طرف سے کسی سرکاری سیلاب فنڈ یا کسی معتبر سیلاب سے متعلق امدادی ادارے کو مبلغ دس ہزار روپے امدادی فنڈ میں دے دئے جائیں ... حکومت کی طرف سے ابھی تک کراچی میں کوئی ایسا ادارہ قائم نہیں کیا گیا ہے جس میں امدادی رقم جمع کرائی جا سکے ... اگر اس وقت سیلاب فنڈ قائم ہو گیا تو جمع کرا دوں گی یا پھر معتبر کسی غیر سرکاری ادارے کو یہ رقم دے دی جائے گی ... شبنم کو کراچی سے خصوصی لگاؤ ہے ... فلمی کیریئر کراچی ہی سے شروع کیا تھا۔



شباب کیرانوی کی فلم "شمع محبت"

لاہور (نامہ نگار) ہدایت کار شباب کیرانوی کی رنگین فلم "شمع محبت" آئندہ جمعرات کو کراچی، حیدرآباد، لاہور اور پنجاب سرکٹ کے دیگر شہروں میں نمائش کے لئے پیش کی جا رہی ہے۔ ... شباب کیرانوی ... اس فلم ... شبنم، شاہد اور غلام محی الدین نے ... ادا کئے ہیں۔



مختصر مختصر اشتہارات

محفلِ شعر و سخن

(شعرائے اُردو کا تاریخ وار سلسلہ)

بادۂ کہن

سرور جہان آبادی

نسیم ٹھنڈی ٹھنڈی یہ ہوا کے سرد جھونکے
لگے ہوئے ہیں لوری دل بے قرار سویا
وہ سکوت ہے لب پہ نغمے نوا ہے داغ
بچھڑوں میں ایک داغ کر دیئے قبائے داغ
شب کہ تھا وقت بالشِ تکیہ دل بے تاب تھا
عالم رؤیا میں سرمستِ ذوقِ خواب تھا
سرچا کہ تیرے عشق میں جیب قبائے گل
دیکھو دامن کی ہر کلی میں ہے پرُزے قبائے گل
آہ او چھے سے کپڑے ، نازش صحرا ہے تو
دشت میں اک سرخ چھوٹا سا گل رعنا ہے تو

عالم سوز کی تختی سی ہیکل سے کوئی
جلوۂ گل ہے فضائے وادی پُر خار میں
رنگ آمیزی ہے قدرت کی تری تصویر میں
اور جنگلوں ترے چھوٹے سے بچانے میں ہے
آتش یاقوت کی چھوٹی سی مشعل ہے کوئی
سرخ تمغہ ہے قبائے سبزۂ کہسار میں
دلکش دل آویزی ہے قدرت کی تری تصویر میں
عالم نیرنگ افسوں تیرے سے خانے میں ہے

[illegible]

ان کی شاعری کی ایک خصوصیت جذبات نگاری اور درد و اثر ہے ۔ اُن کے کلام میں سوز و گداز پایا جاتا ہے۔

جامِ نو

○

دشوار مرے تول تو زمانے کے لئے ہیں
کچھ سنگِ عزم فقط اُن کو گنانے کے لئے ہیں
اب یہ بھی نہیں ٹھیک کہ ہر درد مٹا دیں
کچھ درد کلیجے سے لگانے کے لئے ہیں
سو لو تو بڑی چیز ہے تہذیب بدن کی
ورنہ تو بدن آگ بجھانے کے لئے ہیں

○

آراستہ بدن پہ ہیں زخموں کے پیرہن
شاید یہ لوگ کوئے بہاراں سے آئے ہیں
ہم سے جاگی قباؤں کا دن مٹا
سو آفتاب جن کے گریباں سے آئے ہیں
ایسے بھی زلفِ یار نہ ہم سے گریز کر
ہم آج تیرے پاس پریشاں سے آئے ہیں

جاں نثار اختر

○

طنز و مزاح

چٹکیاں

اقبال بور نی جہاں (نواز شریف)

شروع میں تو "ورود" بلاشبہ عمدہ چیزیں اور نفیس چائے کے لئے بڑا ہی جادو پاتا تھا ۔ بہت دن ہیں تو سب کچھ ان تمام چیزوں کا مزہ چکھے ۔ پھر یہاں تھوڑا بہت ہیں کوئی اب خاص کے ریسٹوران ہیں جہاں ان کھانوں سے محظوظ ہوا جا سکے ۔ پھر گھر کے پکے اور ریسٹوران کے پکے میں فرق ہم سبھی کو معلوم ہے ۔ اب زبردستی کسی ملاقاتی کے ہاں ہی تو کچھ بچھان میں جینے کی ہمت ہیں پڑتی تھی ۔ سوچا اب کیا کیا جائے ؟ سوچتے سوچتے ایک بڑی دور کی بات سمجھ میں آئی ۔ خود سے پکایا جائے ! مختصر ۔ خود کھانا ہم اور کھانا پکانا ۔ کہا ہاں ہو چکی ہے بھئی ! خاندان کی ناک تو کٹوانی ہے رہتے ! ان تمام "دور" کی باتوں پر بہت گھر کا اس پر غور کرکے بعد طے کیا کر یہ سب معقول کے خیالات ہیں ۔ ہم مسلمان ہیں ۔ نفس پر قابو پانا ہمارا مذہبی فرض ہے ۔ اس لئے بیوی خدا کی مرضی ہوگی تبھی کچھ ملے گی ۔ اس کی مرضی کے بغیر پیٹ بھی ہم نہیں مار سکتے ۔ جس دن بھی حکم ہوگی اور پیٹ سے اس دن کیا ملے گا اس کو ہی ہم تمام لذیذ کھانے نہیں ملیں گے ۔

خاص ایک دوست کا فون آیا تھا کہ ان کے ایک دوست کے دوست کے ملاقاتی کے بھائی کی بیوی کا انتقال ہو گیا ہے جو کچھ سفر پر پاکستان گئی ہوئی تھیں ۔ قدرتی بات ہے پاکستان میں اور یہاں فوراً ہی ان کے اعزا میں کہرام مچ گیا ۔ ہم نے بھی یہ اطلاع ملتے ہی فوراً مسلمان کے فون پر اظہار افسوس کیا ۔ جس دوست نے فون پر اطلاع دی تھی انہوں نے ہم سے کہا کہ دیکھو فلاں دن قرآن خوانی ہو رہی ہے تم بھی آنا تا کہ قرآن ختم کرنے میں کچھ مدد مل سکے ۔ شیطان مردود نے بہانے گڑ گڑ کی شروع کر دی ۔ قرآن خوانی میں شرکت کا وعدہ کر لیا ۔

قرآن خوانی بارہ بجے کے بعد کے وقت سے شروع ہونے والی تھی ۔ مشکل میں ہم ہے کہ کیا کر جائیں یا نہیں ۔ چند گھنٹوں کے روزے کے خوف سے عذر کرنے کے لئے ہم گھر کے چل پڑے اور ٹھیک بارہ بجے ان کے مکان پر پہنچ گئے جہاں قرآن خوانی طے پائی تھی ۔ مرنے والی کے شوہر نے دروازہ کھولا اور مجھے اتنی جلدی دیکھ کر کچھ سوالیہ نشان سے بن گئے ۔

ہم نے کہا :
"معاف کیجئے گا بس وہ ہے ابھی جبکہ وقت سے پانچ منٹ کی دیر ہو گئی ہے"
اس پر وہ چونکے اور بولے :
"جی ! ابھی تک اور کوئی بھی نہیں آیا ہے !"

ایک بجے تک اکا دکا لوگ آنے شروع ہوئے اور سپاروں کی تلاوت شروع ہوئی ۔ مکان کے دوسرے حصے سے کسی ناکے کی خوشبو آرہی تھی جس سے ہر کسی کے پیٹ والوں کے دماغ معطر ہو رہے تھے ۔ قرآن خوانی میں جن لوگوں کو بلایا گیا تھا ان میں سے آدھے ابھی تک پہنچے تھے اور اب دو بجنے کو ہیں ۔ بہت سے سپارے ختم کرنے باقی رہ گئے تھے ۔ دعا کے بجنے کو تھے سب لوگ آ نا شروع ہوئے ۔ ہر آدمی نے طاقت عذر کرنے کی کوشش کی اور تعزیت کی خاطر اس قدر سنجیدہ چہرہ بنانے کی منہ رو کی مشکل ہو جاتی ۔ پھر پڑھنے والوں کے چہرے صاف گویا کہ آرہے تھے ۔ کوئی شروع کرتا تو ... سپارہ ہم کو ختم کرنا ہی پڑے گا ۔ ورنہ ... کہ جانے ۔

خدا خدا کر کے ساڑھے تین بجے تک قرآن پاک ختم ہوا ۔ سپارے اور بچی میز پر احترام کے ساتھ رکھ گئے اور دستر خوان بچھا دیا گیا ۔ چہروں پر چمک دوڑنے لگی ۔ پلیٹیں بجنے لگیں ۔ دستر خوان سجنے لگا ۔ دماغ اُلٹ پلٹ تھے ۔

مسلمانوں نے آستینوں کو چڑھا کر اور بسم اللہ کر کے ... شروع کر دیا ۔ ... آپ ذرا اور چکھئے ... "بیرانی بیچارے" بولے ... "یہ سب کا حال تو آپ کے چکھا ہو ہیں"

پلیٹیں صاف ہوتی رہیں اور ... چہرے کھلتے رہے ۔ ... "سبحان اللہ" ... "اوہ" ... ذرا پیچھے کا گرم گرم پلاؤ نکال کر دیتا ... اور بیگم اکبرآبادی کا یہ شعر دل ہی دل میں دُہراتا ... صاف کرنے کی عادت ... لگ گیا ۔

کس خیر ہے کہ مرنے کے بعد کیا ہوگا
پلاؤ کھا کے ہی احباب فاتحہ ہوگا

●●

غزل

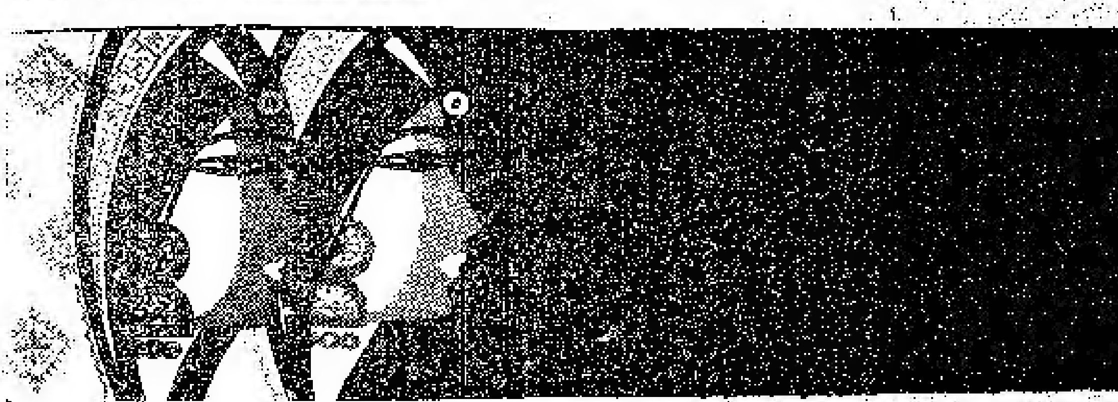
صرفِ اک دامانِ قاتل تو ہے بسمل کی طرف
ورنہ سب دنیا نظر آتی ہے قاتل کی طرف
ہاں ذرا اُٹھتی ہوئی موجوں کو ٹکرانے تو دو
خود سفینہ کھنچ کے آجائے گا ساحل کی طرف
ان کے اعجازِ کرم نے کر دیا مشکل پسند
میں خوشی سے جا رہا ہوں راہِ مشکل کی طرف
میں تو نقشِ پائے میرِ کارواں ڈھونڈا کیا
جانے والے چل دیئے سب اپنی منزل کی طرف
جا رہا ہے یوں بگولوں کی طرف وحشی ترا
جیسے مجنوں دوڑتا جاتا ہے محمل کی طرف
دیکھتا ہوں اس کو میں یہ مقتضا فطرت کا ہے
خود بخود اُٹھتی ہیں نظریں ماہِ کامل کی طرف
اے دلِ پُر شوق بڑھ اور بڑھ کے استقبال کر
اس کا ناوک آرہا ہے اپنی منزل کی طرف
غرقِ ناکامی نہ ہو جاؤں الٰہی خیر ہو
وہ تماشا دیکھنے آتے ہیں ساحل کی طرف
لو لگائے آپ کی چوکھٹ پہ بیٹھا ہے شہیر
ہاں ذرا چشمِ کرم ہو جائے سائل کی طرف

سید شاہد حسین شہیر (حیدرآباد دکن)

تفسیرِ قرآن

سکاربرو میں تفسیر قرآن کا انتظام ہر اتوار کو ایک بجے دن BURROWS HALL SCHOOL میں کیا گیا ہے ۔ بچوں کی عربی تعلیم کا بھی انتظام ہے ۔ مزید معلومات کے لئے فون کیجئے ۔

292–1876 OR 292–3777



بہنوں کی محفل

ایک محبت

ایک سو افسانے

راشد منہاس

سینے میں طوفان اُٹھا ہے جس کی

میرے خلش جس نے مجھے بلا کر رکھ دیا ہے۔ میرا چین سکون سب چھن گیا ہے۔ ایک ماں کی نوحہ گری … [illegible]

[illegible]

شکل کی بڑی دشمن ہے۔ جس دو ذات نے پلان بنایا کہ رخسانہ کو جیدی سے کسی نہ کسی طرح ملایا جائے۔

میری خاطر فری نے رخسانہ کو جیدی کے گھر بھیجا … [illegible]

مگر فری کی کوشش اس منصوبے میں ناکام رہی … [illegible]

فری مجھے اپنی عزت سے زیادہ اپنی عزت عزیز تھی … [illegible]

فری آتے ہی اپنے پیار کا یقین دلاتی رہی … [illegible]

"میرے سامنے اس ذلیل، مکار … [illegible]"

فری نے اس سے پوچھا … [illegible]

فری نے اپنی عصمت کی قربانی دے کر میری عزت بچائی



[illegible]

خوانِ نعمت

انڈوں کے رس گلے

[illegible]

شب دیگ

[illegible]

… ذرا سا جوش کر اس میں مرچ، نمک، ہلدی اور شلغم بھی ڈال کر بھونیں۔ اب اس میں گوشت اور سالم شلغم ڈال دیں اور خوب اچھی طرح بھونیں۔ بھوننے کے بعد دو سیر پانی ڈال کر دیگچی پر ڈھکنا رکھ دیں اور چاروں طرف آٹے کا لیپ لگا دیں۔ تین گھنٹے کے بعد چولہے سے اتار لیں۔ شب دیگ تیار ہے۔

نمک پارے

[illegible]

کرسینٹ انٹرنیشنل

شوروز فیلڈ

أَلَا إِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

اکتوبر کے انتخابات اور جمہوری تقاضے

عسکری اخبار ... پاکستان میں ... واقعے کے حوالے سے یہ خبر شائع کی ہے کہ ... انتخابات کے ... کے مطابق پاکستان میں عام انتخابات اکتوبر میں ہوں گے ...

[illegible]

سرِ راہے

[illegible]

نور بصیرت

نسلی تعصب

[illegible]

فرمودۂ اقبال

یہ علامہ اقبال کا سال ہے

دہر میں اسم محمد سے اجالا کر دے

۲۲ر دسمبر ۱۹۳۱ء کو لاہور کے مسلم اکابر کا ایک اجتماع ... علامہ اقبال کے ... تمام حاضرین ... جلسہ استقبالیہ ... علامہ اقبال نے فرمایا:

"... حاضر ہے ... شمالی ہند کے مسلمانوں کی ایک ... کانفرنس ... پنجاب وسندھ کے ... کے مسلمانوں کو ... اعتماد کا ...

[illegible]

آئینہ واز ہے مردانِ حُرکی درویشی

کہ جبریل سے ہے اس کو نسبتِ خویشی

مسلمانوں کی تنظیم

کے خبر کہ سفینے ڈبو چکی کتنے

فقیہ وصوفی وشاعر کی ناخوش اندیشی

نگاہ گرم کہ شیروں کے جس سے ہوش اڑ جائیں

نہ آہ سرد کہ ہے گوسفندی و میشی



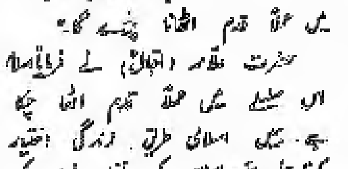
طبیب عشق نے دیکھا مجھے تو فرمایا

ترا مرض ہے فقط آرزو کی بے نیشی

وہ شے کچھ اور ہے کہتے ہیں جانِ پاک جسے

یہ رنگ و نم یہ لہو آب و ناں کی ہے بیشی

(بالِ جبریل)



[illegible]

اسلام اور فوج دو بڑی طاقتیں پاکستان کو متحد رکھے ہوئے ہیں

فوج اور اس کے چیف آف اسٹاف نے قوم کو بچا لیا ہے

بھٹو اور قومی اتحاد کو جمہوریت کی ناکامی کا الزام مشترکہ طور پر قبول کر لینا چاہیے: واشنگٹن پوسٹ

[illegible]



بیگم ولی خان نے سیاہ رنگ کی چادر ترک کر دی

[illegible]

بھٹو حکومت ختم ہوتے ہی پیپلز پارٹی ختم ہو کر رہ گئی ہے

عام انتخابات میں پیپلز پارٹی کی شرکت کا امکان مشکوک ہے: ٹیلیگراف

[illegible]

ملک بھر میں پہلی بار سرکاری تعطیل جمعہ کو ہوئی

مساجد میں نماز جمعہ کے موقع پر غیر معمولی اجتماع رہا

[illegible]

اسلحہ کی تقسیم اور ذخیرہ اندوزی کی تحقیقات شروع کر دی گئی

[illegible]

جنرل ضیاء کی تقریر قوم کے لئے عزت بحال ہو گئی

سابقہ حکومت کے وزراء، مشیروں اور ارکان اسمبلی کے خلاف تحقیقات کرائی جائے: چودھری ظہور الٰہی

[illegible]

پاکستان کے معاملات میں دلچسپی لینے پر شاہ خالد نے جنرل ضیاء الحق کا اظہار تشکر

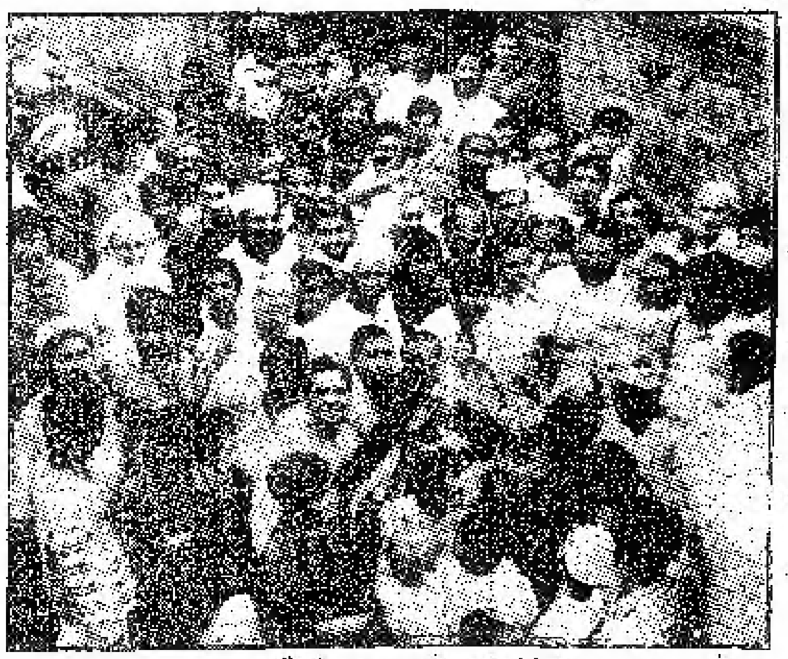
سعودی فرمانروا کو پاکستان کی صورت حال سے مسلسل باخبر رکھا جا رہا ہے

[illegible]

کراچی کی بلال کالونی کا نام و نشان مٹ گیا

۵۰ لاشیں نکالی جا چکی ہیں، متاثرہ علاقوں میں لاشوں کے سڑنے سے تعفن پھیل گیا

[illegible]



راولپنڈی کی گیسٹ میں صاحبزادہ فیض القادری حلوہ تقسیم کر رہے ہیں

نوے دن کے آپریشن کے بعد اقتدار عوام کے منتخب نمائندوں کے حوالے کر دیا جائے گا

مجھے آپ کی دعاؤں اور تعاون کی ضرورت ہے

راولپنڈی میں نماز جمعہ کے اجتماع سے چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر کا خطاب

بستی ام پیسنگ کے باپ بیٹے کو زخمی کر دیا

انتخابات کے انعقاد کے اعلان کی

خوشی میں حلوے کی تقسیم

پنجاب کو مارشل لاء کے پانچ انتظامی سیکٹروں میں تقسیم کر دیا گیا

ہر سیکٹر کے لئے ڈپٹی مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر کے تقرر کا اعلان

کشتی الٹنے سے چھ افراد ڈوب گئے

حقائق کبھی چھپے نہیں رہتے

آرمی جنرل کی گورنر سندھ سے ملاقات

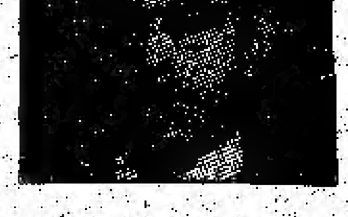
جنرل ضیاء الحق کو دو تائید کا خراج تحسین

جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق

کے حالات زندگی

بھٹو کسی سے بات نہیں کرتے

زیادہ تر وقت لان میں چہل قدمی کرنے اور سگار پینے میں صرف ہوتا ہے



جسٹس اسلم ریاض حسین گورنر ہاؤس میں منتقل ہو گئے

سرکاری ملازمین پارٹی تعصب سے بالاتر ہو کر اپنے فرائض ایمانداری اور غیر جانبداری سے ادا کریں

شاہ حسین مدینہ پہنچ گئے

سرخ فیتے کا نظام بالکل ختم ہو جانا چاہیے

کسی سرکاری ملازم کے خلاف انتقامی کارروائی نہیں کی جائے گی

کراچی میں بارش کے متاثرین کی بحالی کیلئے پچاس لاکھ روپے کے عطیہ کا اعلان

میں امدادی کارروائیوں کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے کراچی جاؤں گا، جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق

پاکستان کی آبادی سات کروڑ ۳۳ لاکھ ۳۰ ہزار ہو گئی

بھارت سے ۱۲۰ پاکستانی قیدیوں کی واپسی

ایف ایس ایف کے عملے کو وردی پہننے یا اسلحہ کر چلنے کی ممانعت کر دی گئی

ملک نوّے (۹۰) دن کے اندر جمہوریت کی راہ پر

الیکشن کمیشن کے لیے دیانتدار غیر متنازعہ افراد کے نام تجویز کیے جائیں گے انتخابات سے قبل اور بعد میں امن قائم رہے گا



صنعت کار اور تاجر اشیاء کی قیمتیں مناسب حد تک کم رکھیں

وسیع پیمانے پر اسلحہ لائسنسوں کا اجراء معمولات زندگی کے منافی ہے

سرکاری افسروں سے چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق کا خطاب

مصیبتوں کے بادل چھٹ چکے ہیں: مفتی محمود

متعدد اعلیٰ مرکزی اور صوبائی افسروں کو معطل کر کے ان کے خلاف کارروائی شروع کر دی گئی

کراچی میں پیٹ کے امراض نمودار ہو گئے

مادر ملت کی دوسری برسی منائی گئی

وزراء نے سرکاری کوٹھیاں خالی کر دیں ڈاکٹر عبدالخالق کل راولپنڈی چلے جائیں گے

پنجاب اسمبلی کے متعدد ارکان بستروں کی چادریں اور دوسرا چھوٹا سرکاری سامان بھی ساتھ لے گئے

نیویارک میں ملکہ فرح پہلوی کے خلاف مظاہرہ



ہائی کورٹ نے حنیف رامے کی فوری رہائی کا حکم دے دیا

بیگم شاہین رامے کی رٹ درخواست منظور کر لی گئی

دلائی کیمپ میں ہمیں بے پناہ تشدّد کا نشانہ بنایا گیا

سابق حکومت کی حمایت پر مجبور کرنے کے لئے مختلف ہتھکنڈے آزمائے گئے

دلائی کے بعد سابق صوبائی وزیر افتخار تاری کا بیان

دلائی کیمپ میں ۲۱ ماہ کی نظر بندی کی کہانی

سابق صوبائی وزیر صحت چودھری محمد ارشاد کی زبانی



سابق مرکزی وزیر کے قبضہ سے

بیرکریم کی کار برآمد ہوئی



میاں افتخار تاری دلائی کے بعد اپنے دوستوں کے ہمراہ

دلائی کیمپ سے آنے والے اسیران سیاست

لاہور سے لاہور تک



عبدالمنان خان



معاف کیجیے ... "چمچے" ختم ہو گئے!

بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

شمالی امریکہ میں اردو کا سب سے پہلا اور کثیر الاشاعت اخبار

پندرہ روزہ **کریسنٹ** انٹرنیشنل

جلد ۶ | ۱۵ر جولائی ۱۹۷۷ء | ۲۸ر رجب ۱۳۹۷ھ | شمارہ ۹

پاکستان کی بقا جمہوریت اور صرف جمہوریت میں ہے

پاکستان میں فوج نے اقتدار پر قبضہ کرلیا

انتظام چار رکنی فوجی کونسل انجام دے گی، صدر فضل الٰہی چوہدری حسب سابق سربراہ مملکت رہیں گے، سیاسی سرگرمیوں پر پابندی لگا دی گئی

آئین منسوخ نہیں کیا گیا

مسٹر بھٹو کی حکومت ختم ہو گئی ہے اور عارضی حکومت قائم کر دی گئی ہے

انتخابات کے فوراً بعد اقتدار عوام کے منتخب نمائندوں کو سونپ دیا جائے گا

چیف آف آرمی سٹاف اور چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق کا قوم سے خطاب

راولپنڈی — [illegible]

تقریر کے اہم نکات

- سیاسی سرگرمیوں پر تا اطلاع ثانی پابندیاں عائد کر دی گئی ہیں۔ انتخابات سے قبل یہ پابندیاں دور کر دی جائیں گی۔
- عدالت کے سلسلے میں وقتاً فوقتاً مارشل لاء کے احکام اور ضابطے جاری کیے جائیں گے۔
- سول عدالتیں معمول کے مطابق کام کریں گی۔
- فیڈرل سیکیورٹی فورس کی از سر نو تنظیم کی جائے گی۔
- سول انتظامیہ میں بہت سے تبادلے کیے گئے ہیں۔ [illegible]
- مارشل لاء کے تحت جو احکام اور ضابطے جاری کیے جائیں گے انہیں کسی عدالت میں چیلنج نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

[illegible]

پاکستان میں صحافت آزاد ہو گئی

لندن — [illegible]

افتخار تاری، میاں اسلم اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو دلائی کیمپ سے رہا کر دیا گیا

لاہور — [illegible]

سپیکر، ڈپٹی سپیکر اور سینیٹ کے چیئرمین بھی سبکدوش کر دیے گئے

اسلام آباد — [illegible]

ڈائریکٹر جنرل فیڈرل سیکورٹی فورس کے خلاف تحقیقات کا حکم

راولپنڈی — [illegible]

مفتی محمود، نورانی، نوابزادہ نصراللہ خاں اور مزاری کو مری پہنچا دیا گیا

مری — [illegible]

انتخابات

[illegible]